

# Experimental Study of Asphalt Concrete Strain Distribution in Flexible Pavements at the NAPTF

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By: Navneet Garg, Ph.D.

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Federal Aviation  
Administration



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- Co-Authors:
  - Jean-Pascal Bilodeau, Laval University
  - Prof. Guy Doré, Laval University

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## National Airport Pavement Test Facility (NAPTF)

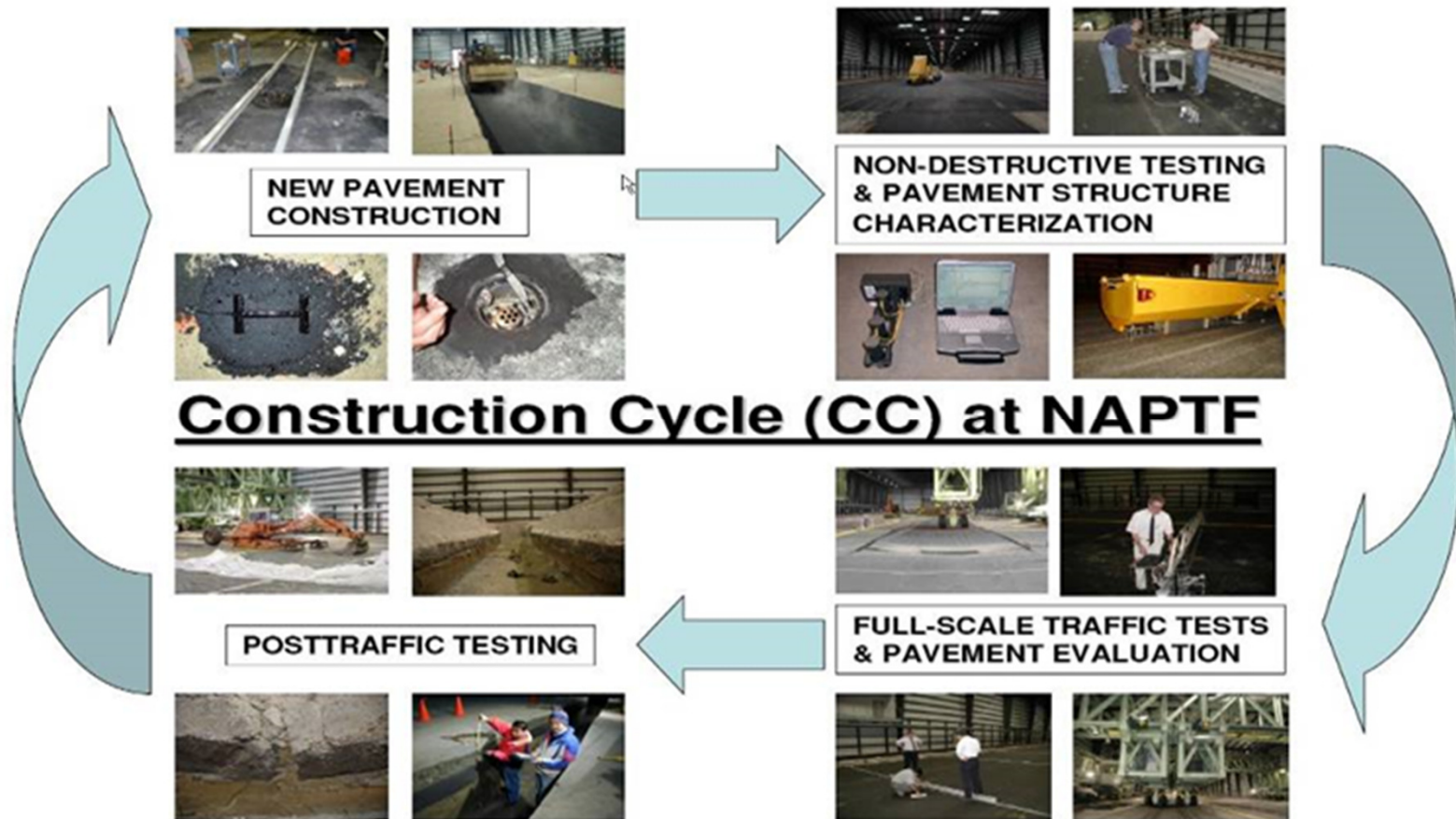
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# Construction Cycle at NAPTF



# **CONSTRUCTION CYCLE – 7 (CC-7)**

## **PRIMARY OBJECTIVES**

- Develop Perpetual Pavements Design criterion for airport pavements.
- Vertical strain threshold in the intermediate HMA layer to limit rutting.
- Horizontal strain threshold in the HMA base layer to prevent bottom-up fatigue cracking.
- Relationship between laboratory fatigue strain threshold and measured field HMA strains.
- Study strain distribution in the HMA layer.

# **CONSTRUCTION CYCLE – 7 (CC-7)**

## **PRIMARY OBJECTIVES**

- Verify/Refine/Modify fatigue model based on the ratio of dissipated energy change (RDEC)
- Overload (South Side Pavements)  
Determine allowable aircraft overload criteria for flexible pavement.



# Pavement Cross Sections

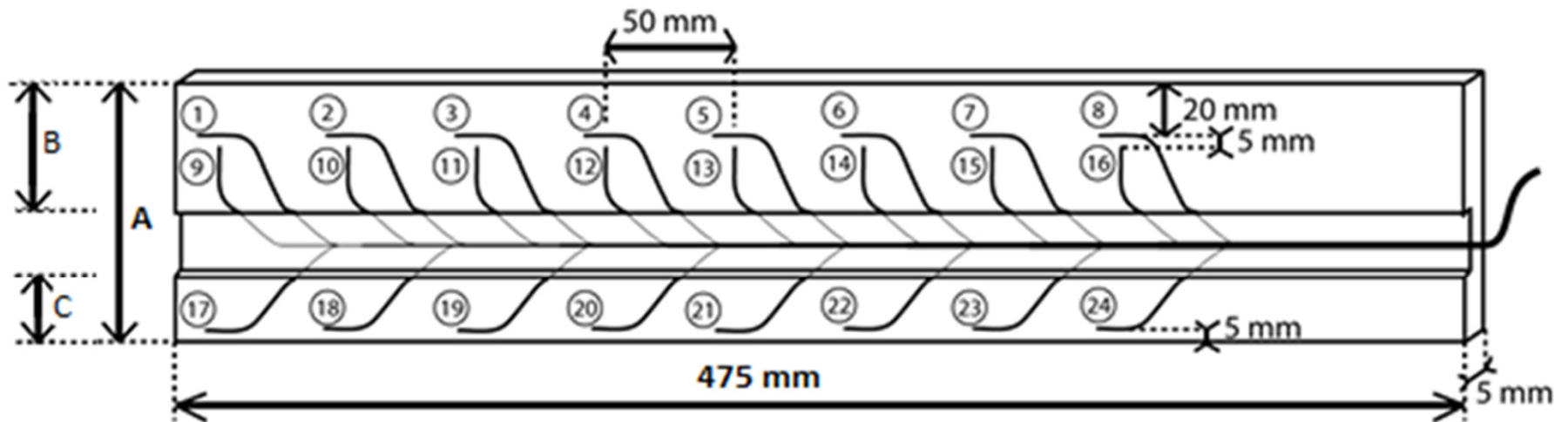
LFP-1N	LFP-2N	LFP-3N	LFP-4N
15 inch P-401 SURFACE	12 inch P-401 SURFACE	10 inch P-401 SURFACE	8 inch P-401 SURFACE
34 inch P-154 SUBBASE COURSE	37 inch P-154 SUBBASE COURSE	39 inch P-154 SUBBASE COURSE	41 inch P-154 SUBBASE COURSE
LOW-STRENGTH SUBGRADE CBR-5.5  DuPont Clay	LOW-STRENGTH SUBGRADE CBR-5.5  DuPont Clay	LOW-STRENGTH SUBGRADE CBR-5.5  DuPont Clay	LOW-STRENGTH SUBGRADE CBR-5.5  DuPont Clay

# Pavement Instrumentation

- H-Bar Strain Gages (ASG)
- Multiple Depth Deflectometers (MDD)
- Fiber Optic Strain Plates



# Fiber Optic Strain Plate



8" AC : A=203 mm / B=101.5 mm / C = 76.5 mm

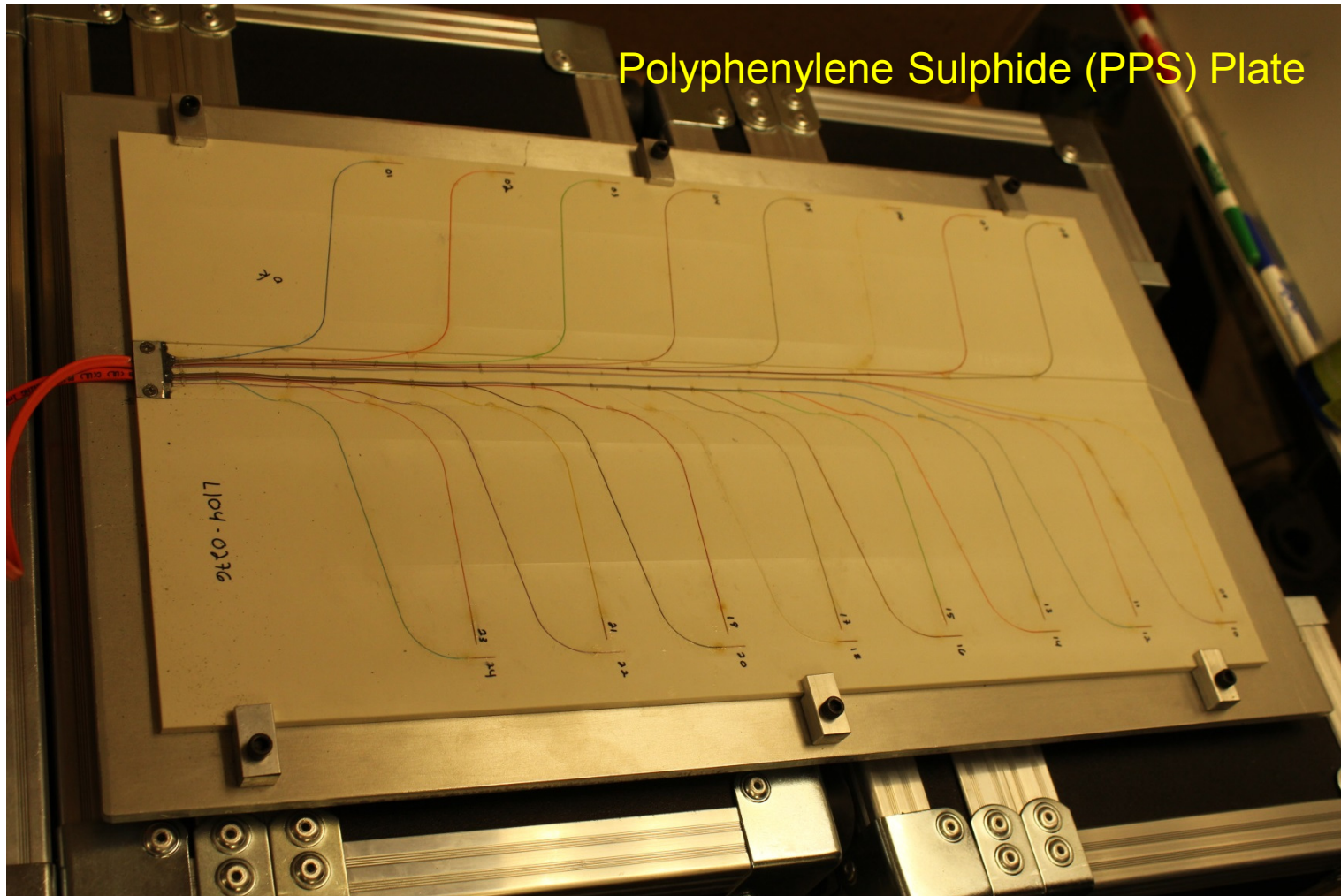
12" AC : A=305 mm / B=152.5 mm / C = 127.5 mm

10" AC : A=254 mm / B=127 mm / C=102 mm

15" AC : A=381 mm / B=190.5 mm / C=165.5 mm



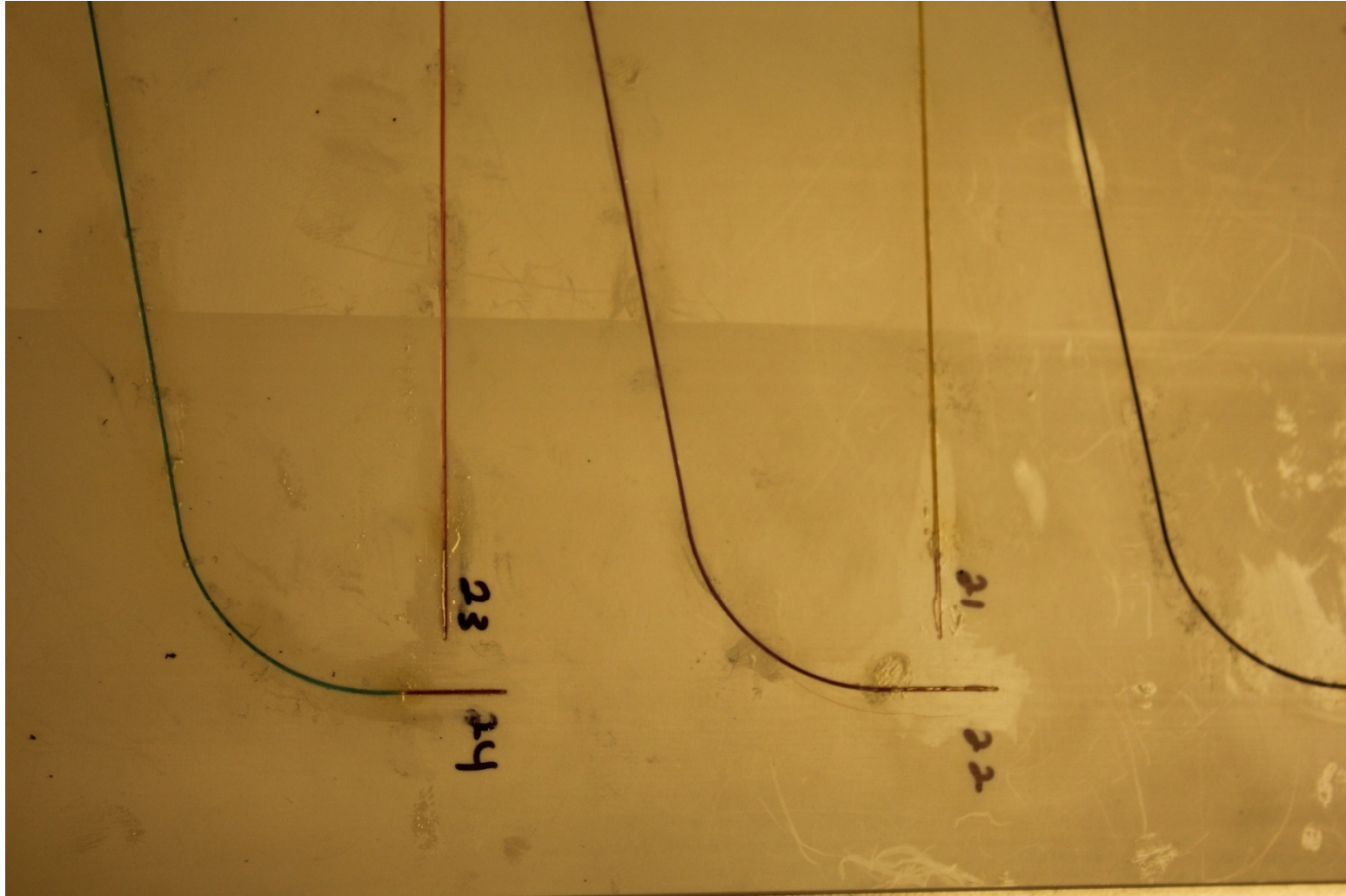
# Fiber Optic Strain Plate



# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Principle

- White Light Polarization Interferometry
- Uses a signal conditioner to sense the path length difference inside a Fabry-Perrot interferometer of a known cavity length and delimited by two dielectric mirrors.
- The signal conditioner sends and receives the light, and the software interprets and transforms the received signal into physical quantitative values.

# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Principle





# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Installation





# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Installation





# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Installation





# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Installation



# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Installation





# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Installation





# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Installation



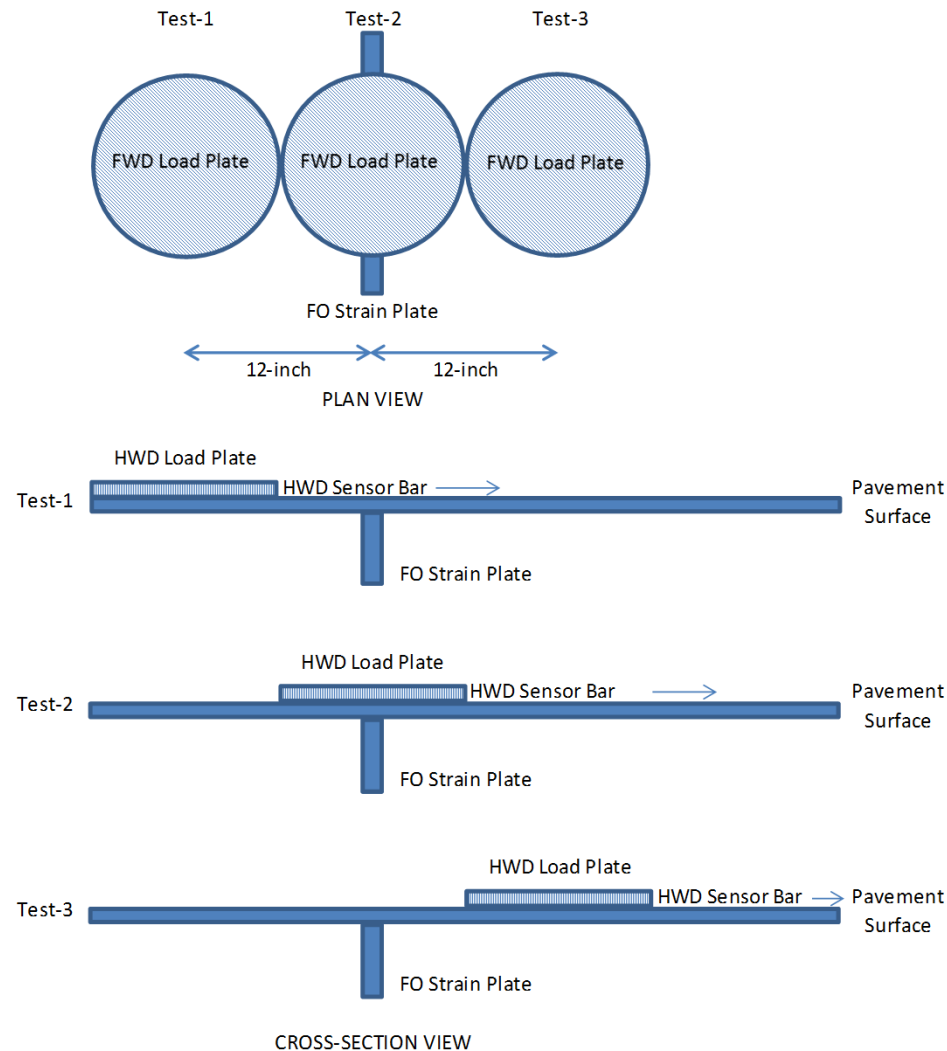
# Heavy Weight Deflectometer (HWD) Tests

- Uniformity of pavement structure (6 locations in each test section).
- Effect of FOSP installation on pavement structure.
- 30.5-cm (12-inch) loading plate,
- a pulse width of 30 msec, and
- 4 drop heights consisting of a 160-kN (36-kips) "seating drop" followed by impact loads of 53, 106, and 160 kN (12, 24, and 36 kips).





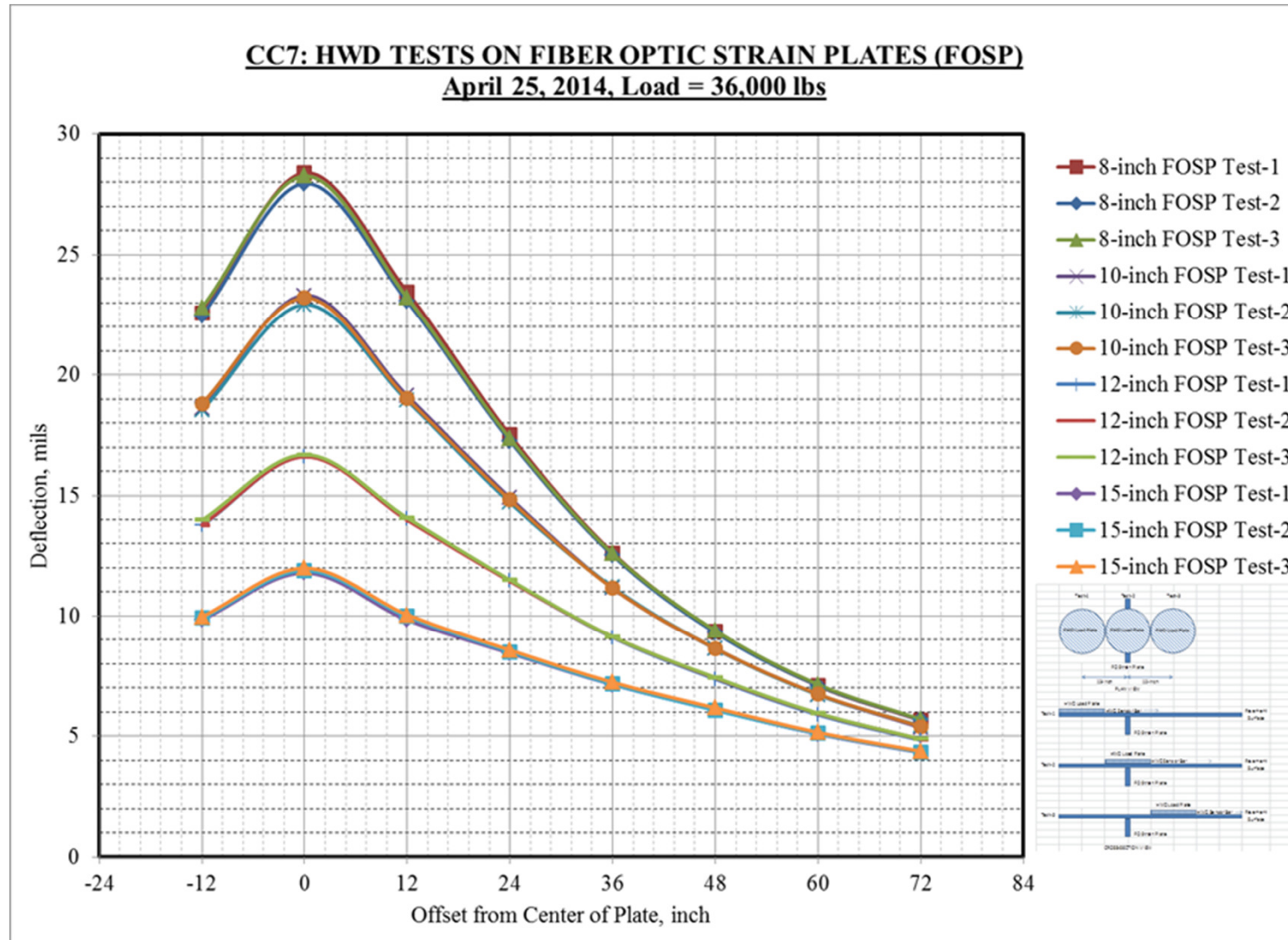
# Heavy Weight Deflectometer (HWD) Tests



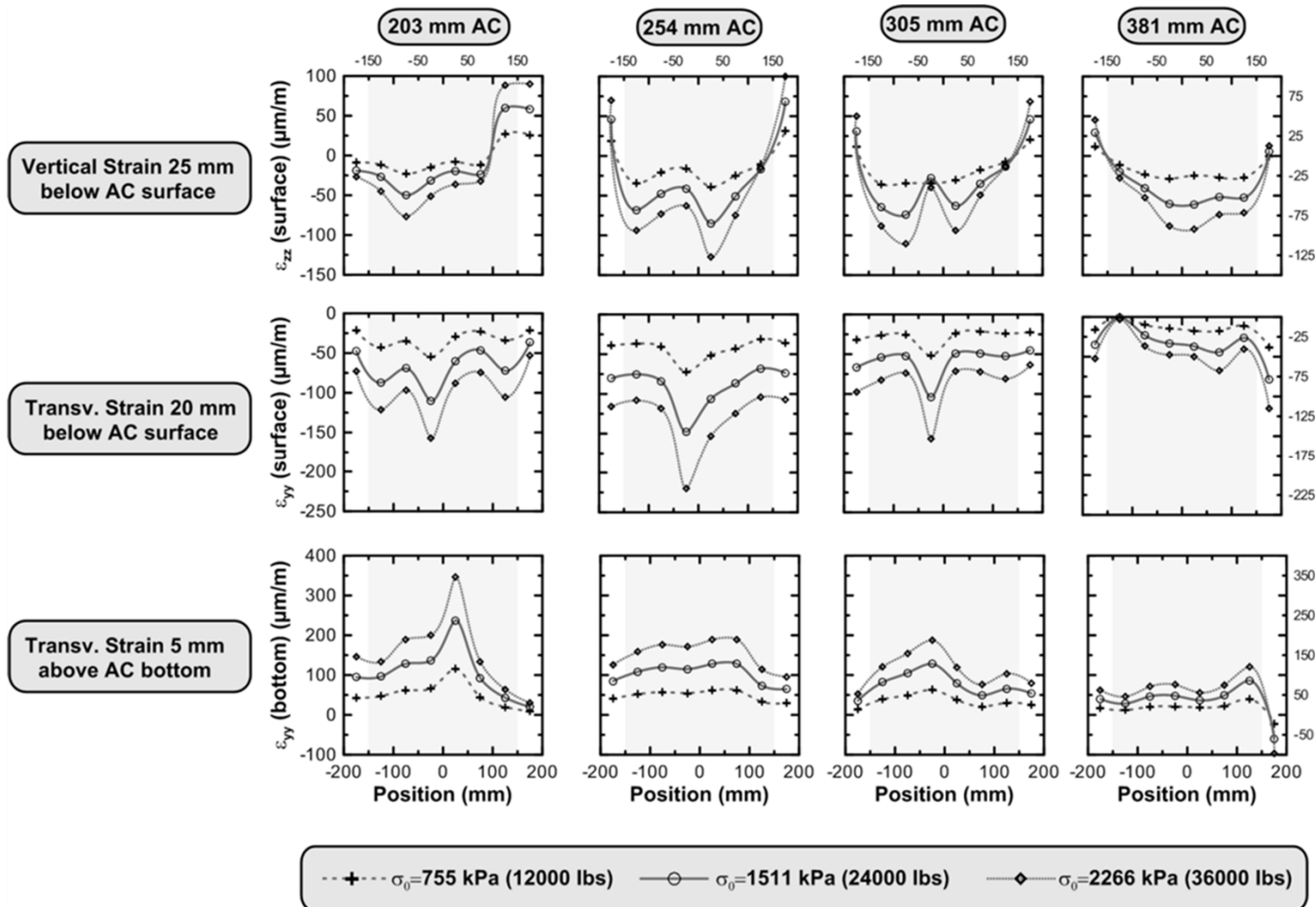
# Heavy Weight Deflectometer (HWD) Tests

HMA Thickness, inch	HWD Test Section Summary				HWD Over FOSP		
		Deflection D0, mils	AREA, inch	ISM, kips/inch	Deflection D0, mils	AREA, inch	ISM, kips/inch
15	<b>Max.</b>	12.51	47.1	3133	11.89	45.35	3029
	<b>Min.</b>	11.49	45.8	2878			
	<b>Mean</b>	12.06	46.5	2988			
	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	0.39	0.6	97.7			
	<b>COV, %</b>	3.26	1.2	3.3			
12	<b>Max.</b>	17.07	44.8	2349	16.61	42.37	2168
	<b>Min.</b>	15.33	43.2	2109			
	<b>Mean</b>	16.19	43.9	2227			
	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	0.64	0.6	88.0			
	<b>COV, %</b>	3.94	1.5	4.0			
10	<b>Max.</b>	23.52	42.2	1786	22.92	38.92	1571
	<b>Min.</b>	20.15	39.6	1530			
	<b>Mean</b>	21.55	40.8	1674			
	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	1.15	0.8	87.1			
	<b>COV, %</b>	5.34	2.1	5.2			
8	<b>Max.</b>	29.16	38.5	1339	27.95	36.95	1288
	<b>Min.</b>	26.89	36.9	1235			
	<b>Mean</b>	27.83	37.8	1294			
	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	0.77	0.7	35.2			
	<b>COV, %</b>	2.77	1.8	2.7			

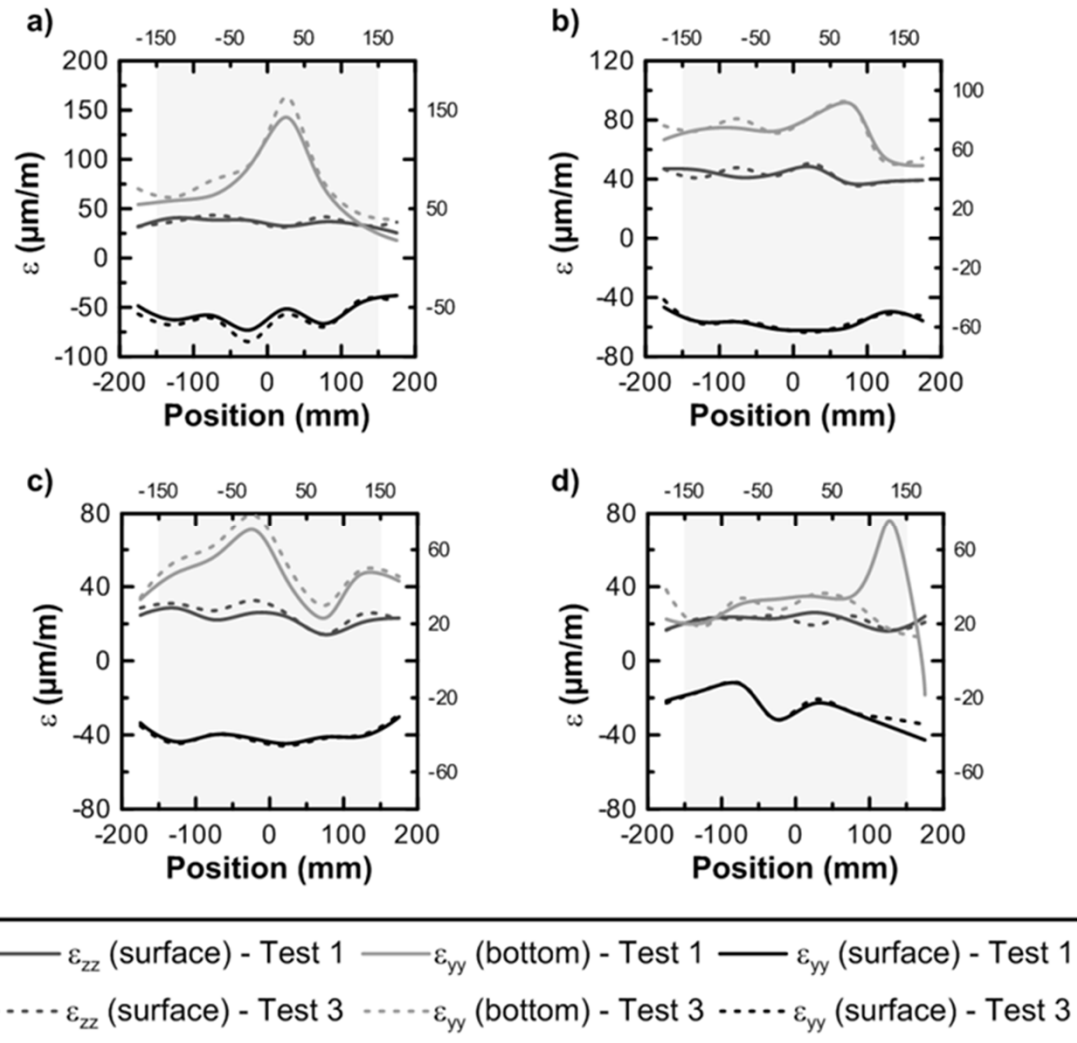
# Heavy Weight Deflectometer (HWD) Tests



# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Responses



# Fiber Optic Strain Plate - Responses





# Summary:

- Asphalt concrete strains were measured using fiber optic strain plates installed post construction in the test sections.
- The strain plates allow for the measurement of near – surface compressive and tensile strains as well as tensile strains at the bottom of the AC layer over a 18-inch (45 cm) width across the wheel path.
- The HWD deflection measurements showed that the installation of strain plates does not alter the pavement structure significantly and forms an integral part of the pavement structure.

# Summary:

- The strain plates are functioning as expected (except for some questionable results from one plate that will be subjected to additional tests for further evaluation).
- The asphalt concrete strain measurements made during traffic tests (to be conducted in the near future) under aircraft wheel loads (simulated at NAPTF) will be used for the validation/modification/refinement of the new HMA fatigue failure model (based on RDEC) incorporated in FAARFIELD (FAA pavement thickness design software).

